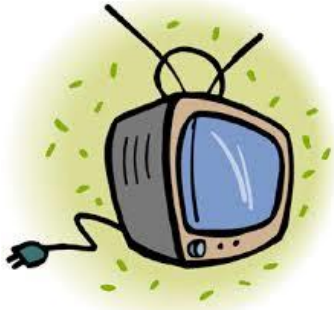


Electricity



Electricity can be powered by gas, coal, oil, wind or solar power. Electricity is an energy and we use it to make items work such as our Xbox and television! Electrical energy is created by electrons and protons moving about to make a current.

Brightness

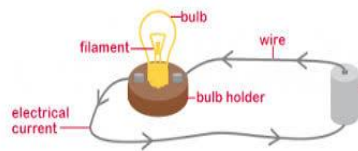
The brightness of a bulb is controlled by how many volts go to it - the greater the voltage then the brighter the bulb will be. If you increase the number of bulbs in a series circuit, then the brightness will decrease.

Voltage



Voltage the force which makes electricity move through a wire - it is measured in volts. Voltage is always the energy between two points - the higher the volts the bigger the electrical current. Voltage can change brightness and loudness

Series Circuit



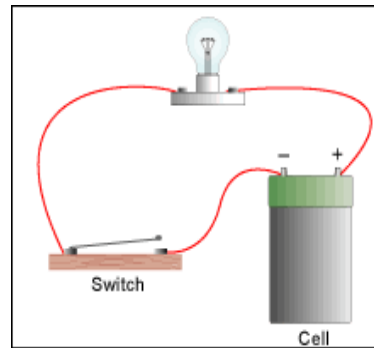
A series circuit is a simple circuit. If a break happens anywhere in the circuit, it will not work as there is no flow of electricity.

Electricity

How brightly do you shine?

UPPER SCHOOL

Switch



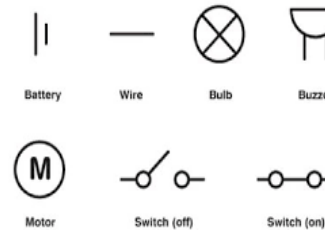
A switch can be used to complete or to break a circuit. It turns something on or off, for example, a light bulb



A cell is the scientific name for a single battery. The cell provides the power to make the device in the circuit work. There are different types of batteries.

Components

There are various parts called components and these are used to make an electronic circuit. The components have special symbols which are used to represent them.



Loudness

Similar to the brightness being changed by the number of volts used, the loudness of a buzzer can also be changed - the volume will increase when the volts are increased.

Buzzer



A buzzer turns the electrical current into a sound for example in an alarm or a timer.

Bulb

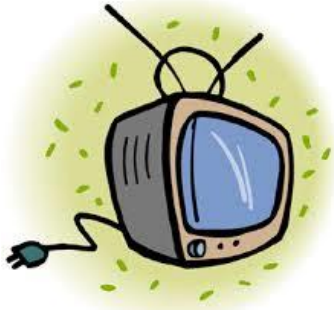


A bulb will light up in a circuit when the switch is on and the circuit is complete - this is because the electricity flows through its filament.

Motor

A motor turns the electrical current into a motion (movement) - for example in a hairdryer. The voltage controls the speed of the motor.

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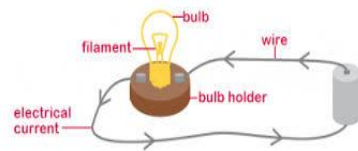
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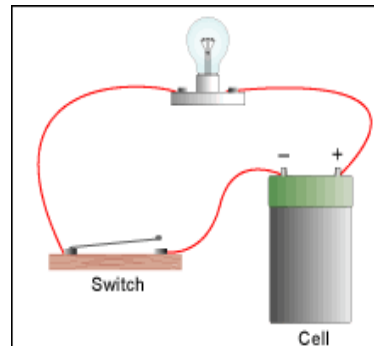
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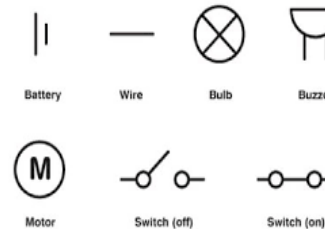
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